THE
CAROLINA GAZETTE.
SOUTH

[VOL. XXXIV.] [NUMB. 1691.]

From *Monday* FEBRUARY 22, to *Monday* FEBRUARY 29, 1768.

Chriſtopher Gadſden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in veſſels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ſhip that comes over the bar may lay, and where there is every neceſſary convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. THREE veſſels can at any time be diſpatched together at ſaid wharf.

New Advertiſements.

General Poſt-Office, Charles-Town, Feb. 26, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the GRENVILLE, commanded by Capt. *John Gaylard*, will ſail from this port for *Falmouth* on Sunday the 20th of *March* next, and his Majeſty's mail be cloſed at this office the evening before.

By order of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Sec'y.*

A very neat Collection of BOOKS,

Moſtly new, and in very good order, belonging to the eſtate of John Neyle *deceaſed,*

TO BE SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber, at eight for one, on the ſterling coſt——taking the whole, at laſt. The catalogue to be ſeen in the hands of

SAMPSON NEYLE.

TO BE LEASED,

THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, where the late Rev. Mr. *Wheeler* lived. Inquire of

GEORGE TEW.

TO BE LETT,

THE PLANTATION formerly Mr. Haddrell's, on Wando Neck, about 4 miles from Charles-Town, a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and very convenient for the Charles-Town market, the high land is very good for corn or indico, and alſo for a large and profitable garden. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may apply to

Feb. 16, 1768. 6 w. WILLIAM GIBBES.

Loſt from *Simmons*'s wharf, belonging to the Brigantine LOYALTY, *Charles Smith*, maſter, on Sunday the 21ſt of *February*, 1768.

A SMALL BOAT,

ABOUT ſixteen feet long, her ſtern ſeats broke, with four mats, one on each quarter, and one on each bow, and a painter about 8 feet long. Whoever delivers the ſaid boat along ſide of ſaid Brigt. ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS ſterling reward, from CHARLES SMITH.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, in George-Town, *on Tueſday the* 22d *day of* March *next, if a fair day, otherwiſe the next fair day after;*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of ELIAS FOISSIN, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of about 80 valuable NEGROES; among them are carpenters, coopers, ſawyers, a blackſmith, and ſeveral handy boys and girls; a ſmall ſtock of cattle, ſeveral yoke of working oxen; together with horſes, ſheep, and hogs; ſmiths, carpenters, coopers, and plantation tools; ſeveral rice flats and canows; with a collection of books on various ſubjects. Credit will be given on all ſums that exceed twenty pounds, until the firſt day of January 1769, paying intereſt and giving approved ſecurity.

All perſons having demands on the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend them properly atteſted by the above day of ſale to either of us,

ELIAS FOISSIN,
Feb. 13, 1768. PAUL TRAPIER, } *Executors.*
BENJ. TRAPIER,

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VI.

My dear Countrymen,

I may perhaps be objected againſt the arguments that have been offered to the public concerning the legal power of the parliament, that it hath always exerciſed the power of impoſing duties for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue on the productions of theſe colonies carried to Great-Britain, which may be called a tax on them. To this I anſwer; that it is no more a violation of the rights of the colonies than their being ordered to carry certain of their productions to Great-Britain, which is no violation at all; it being implied in the relation between them, that the colonies ſhould not carry ſuch commodities to other nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the mother country. The duties impoſed on theſe commodities when bro't to her, are only a conſequence of her paternal right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, will be found to be laid on the people of the mother country, and not at all dangerous to the liberties of the colonies. Whatever theſe duties are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the price of the goods, and conſequently muſt be paid by the conſumers. In this light they were conſidered by the parliament in the 25th *Charles* II. chap. 7, ſec. 2. which ſays, that the productions of the plantations were carried from one to another free from all cuſtoms, "while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of England have paid *great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," &c.

Such duties therefore can never be injurious to the *liberties of the colonies. Beſides*, if Great-Britain exports theſe commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this reſpect.

* It may perhaps be further objected, that it being granted that ſtatutes made for regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any perſons, but the makers of the laws, to determine which of them are made for the regulating of trade, and which for raiſing a revenue; and that from hence may ariſe confuſion.

To this I anſwer, that the objection is of no force in the preſent caſe, or ſuch as reſemble it; becauſe the act now in queſtion, is formed expreſsly for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

However, ſuppoſing the deſign of the parliament had not been expreſs'd, the objection ſeems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence which thoſe who may make it might expect it to have on the conduct of theſe colonies.

It is true that *impoſitions for raiſing a revenue*, may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*: But names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many ſtates heretofore free, that *unleſs the moſt watchful attention be exerted, a new ſervitude may be ſlipped upon us under the ſanction of ancient and venerable names.*

Thus the *Cæſars* ruined the Roman liberty under the titles of the *Tribunital* and *Diftatorical* authorities—old and reſpectable dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing times of the common wealth. In imitation of the ſame policy, *James* the 2d, when he meant to eſtabliſh popery, talked of liberty of conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the diſſenters into deſtruction.

All artful rulers, who ſtrive to extend their power beyond its juſt limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much reſemblance of legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former. " † That which is now ſupported by examples, growing old, will become an example itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh uſurpations.

A free people therefore can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the beginnings of alteration, either in form or reality reflecting inſtitutions form'd for ſecuring freedom. The firſt leads to the laſt: Yet on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the ſubſtance is gone. In government, as well as religion, " The *letter* killeth, but the *ſpirit* giveth life." ‡

I will beg leave to inforce this doctrine by a few inſtances. The crown by the conſtitution has the prerogative of creating peers. The exiſtence of that order in due number and dignity, is eſſential to the conſtitution; and if the crown did not exerciſe that prerogative, the peerage muſt have decreaſed ſo much, as to have loſt its proper influence. Suppoſe a Prince for ſome unjuſt purpoſes, ſhould from time to time advance ſo many needy, profligate wretches to that rank, that all the independence of the houſe of Lords ſhould be deſtroyed: Or ſuppoſe an ambitiouſly inſolent Prince, taking advantage of the univerſal corruption of the people, in ſome ſucceeding generation, ſhould inſultingly create half of them peers, and bribe the paultry repreſentatives of thoſe he ſhould leave commons into all his meaſures; in either of theſe caſes, there would be a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution, *under the appearance of legal prerogative.*

The houſe of commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other branches of the legiſlature to add or to alter them; contending, that their power ſimply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be juſt: But under pretence of this juſt privilege, the houſe of commons have claimed a licence of tacking to money bills clauſes relating to things of a totally different kind, and thus forcing them in a manner on the King and Lords. This ſeems to be an abuſe of that privilege, and it may be vaſtly *more abuſed. Suppoſe* the houſe, influenced by ſome diſcontented demagogues—no improbable ſuppoſition—in a time of danger, ſhould tack to a money bill, ſomething ſo injurious to the King and Peers, that they would not aſſent to it; and yet the commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it. The whole kingdom would be expoſed to ruin, under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.

In theſe caſes it might be difficult for a while to determine whether the King intended to exerciſe his prerogative in a conſtitutional manner or not; or whether the houſe of commons inſiſted on their demand factiouſly, or for the public good: But ſurely their conduct in time would in time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the people therefore to watch? and obſerve facts? to ſearch into cauſes? to inveſtigate deſigns? And have they not a right of judging from the evidence before them, on no ſlighter points than their liberty and happineſs? It would be leſs than trifling, wherever a Britiſh government is eſtabliſhed, to make uſe of any arguments to prove ſuch a right. It is ſufficient to remind the reader of the day on which King William III. landed at Torbay. ‖

I will now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent queſtion. The nature of any impoſitions laid by parliament on theſe colonies, muſt determine the deſign in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every inſtance to diſcover that deſign. Whenever it is doubtful, I think ſubmiſſion cannot be dangerous; nay it muſt be right: For in my opinion there is no privilege theſe colonies claim, which they ought in duty and prudence more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the Britiſh parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority, the benefits of our commerce muſt be loſt to her; her ſtrength decayed; her glory vaniſhed; and all the bleſſings we now enjoy from our dependance upon her, totally deſtroyed. She cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her misfortunes. *Let us therefore cheriſh her intereſts as our own, and give her every thing that it becomes free men to give or receive.*

The nature of any impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us, may in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving, in due order, the connection between the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh empire. One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this; whenever a ſtatute impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from Great-Britain to theſe colonies, it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe the revenue upon us. Other inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary now to dwell on. I hope theſe colonies will never, to their lateſt exiſtence, want underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their intereſts. They will always have the ſame rights that all free ſtates have, of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent meaſures for preſerving them.

" *Quocirca vivite fortes.*"
" *Fortiſque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.*"

Wherefore keep up your ſpirits, and gallantly oppoſe this adverſe courſe of affairs.

A FARMER.

* If any one ſhould obſerve that no oppoſition has been made to the legality of the 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, which is the *FIRST* act of parliament that ever impoſed duties on the importations in *America*, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there, I anſwer, firſt, that though that act expreſly mentions the raiſing a revenue in *America*, yet it ſeems that it had as much in view "the improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame & *Great-Britain*," which words are part of its title: And the preamble ſays, " Whereas it is expedient that new proviſions and regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for extending and ſecuring the navigation and commerce between Great-Britain and your Majeſty's dominions in *America*, which, by the peace, have been ſo happily extended and enlarged, &c." Secondly, all the duties mentioned in that act, are impoſed ſolely on the productions and manufactures of foreign countries, and not a ſingle duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother country. Thirdly, The authority of the provincial aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly attacked as by the laſt act, which makes proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government. Fourthly, That it being doubtful whether the intention of the 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, was not as much to regulate trade as to raiſe a revenue, the minds of the people here were wholly engroſſed by the terror of the *Stamp-Act*, then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be no doubt.

Theſe reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, from the laſt act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, though the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited oppoſition. For *this* will be found on the ſtricteſt examination to be, in the *principle* on which it is founded, and in the *conſequences* that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the *Stamp-Act*. It is, to ſpeak plainly, a *prodigy* in our laws, not having one *Britiſh* feature.

† Tacitus.

‡ 2 Cor. iii. 6.

‖ November 5, 1688.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, December 19.

A Number of young ladies of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of ſhewing their willingneſs to ſubmit to frugality, & encourage induſtry, had yeſterday a ſpinning entertainment, at the houſe of Capt. Eſex Hopkins, in this town; when eighteen of them ſpun upwards of 40 ſkeines of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their induſtry; and drank only Labradore tea, and coffee, in teſtimony of their frugality—They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, ſuch as neither counteract the work of the day, or blemiſh the character of ſober and virtuous young ladies.—An example of induſtry this to the young men.

By a particular account taken within theſe few days paſt, of all the inhabitants now in this town, there appeared as follows, viz.

Men over 21 years of age	—	539
Women over 21 years of age	—	628
Young men between 14 and 21	—	217
Young women between 14 and 21		183
Boys between 5 and 14	— —	302
Girls between 5 and 14	— —	289
Children under 5 years	—	470
Blacks, Males	— —	155
Blacks, Females	— —	184
The whole number of ſouls,		2958

which are contained in 367 houſes, 350 whereof being in the compact part of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

One day laſt week, being a very warm day for the ſeaſon of the year, two facetious gentlemen meeting in the ſtreet, and after the uſual compliments had paſſed, one of them aſked the other, if he could tell him "why *that* weather was like a late act of parliament impoſing duties in America for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue." "why replied the other, after a ſhort pauſe, "becauſe it is unconſtitutional."

BOSTON, December 21.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at New-York, to his friend here, November 19, 1767.

" It gives me great pleaſure to hear of the ſpirit of œconomy that prevails in Boſton: A ſpirit extremely neceſſary to be cultivated at this *important juncture.* May it be cheriſhed with unfailing ſteadineſs and perſeverance! May it's glowing ardour ſpread through, and cover this continent as the waters cover the ſea!

" This is my hearty prayer; and without the effectual application of ſome ſuch antidote, our preſent luxury muſt inevitably deſtroy us."

The church clergy of New-York and New-Jerſey, being aſſembled together in a *voluntary convention*, and aſſiſted by ſome of their brethren from the neighbouring provinces, took into conſideration the propriety and expediency of addreſſing the public, on the ſubject of an American epiſcopate. After a thorough diſcuſſion of the point, they were unanimouſly of opinion, that fairly to explain the plan on which American biſhops had been requeſted, to lay before the public the reaſons of this requeſt, to anſwer the objections that have been made, and to obviate thoſe that might otherwiſe be conceived againſt it, was both a matter of neceſſity and duty. It was accordingly voted, that ſomething to this purpoſe would be publiſhed, and the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D. Rector of St. John's church in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, was appointed to this ſervice. This work is juſt publiſhed, entitled, *An appeal to the public in behalf of the church of England in America.*

Application had been previouſly made in Britain, requeſting one or more biſhops to be ſent to America.

Dr. Chandler mentions in his introduction, that ſhould any objections continue, which ſhall be thought to deſerve notice, the objectors are invited to propoſe them, that they may be fairly and candidly debated before the tribunal of the public; and if none be offered, it will be taken for granted, that all parties acquieſce and are ſatisfied.

December 28.

Monday laſt by a well-regulated Fahrenheit's thermometer the Mercury was 8 deg. below 0, which was one degree colder than any time laſt year.

The town of New-London, at a meeting on the 31ſt ult. agreed upon meaſures, for promoting frugality and manufactures, ſimilar to thoſe lately voted by this town, &c.

NEWPORT, January 11.

A very ſudden and remarkable flux and reflux of the ſea was obſerved in our harbour on Tueſday laſt, between 3 and 4 o'Clock, P. M. The water roſe full two feet, perpendicular, in leſs than four minutes, and retired again in about the ſame ſpace of time. It was obſerved to riſe and retire ſuddenly ſeveral times afterward, the ſame afternoon, though in a leſs degree than abovementioned. The ſame Phœnomenon was taken notice of at Eaſton's beach.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

The account of Mr. Hurd's manufacturing ſuch a quantity of cloth in his own family, as lately mentioned, is not the only inſtance of induſtry in theſe colonies; for we can aſſure the publick, that Dr. Moſes Bloomfield, of Woodbridge in New Jerſey, has within the year paſt manufactured in his own family, 580 yards of linen and woollen cloth, and every yard at an average, worth 4s. a yard. The whole of the wool and flax of his own raiſing. Several others in that neighbourhood are imitating the example; and this plainly ſhews what we in theſe colonies could do, were we generally in earneſt to ſet about it.

JANUARY 18.

On Monday 21ſt December, the ſociety for promoting arts, &c. held a meeting, when a premium of £ 10 was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyſter-Bay, for the largeſt nurſery of apple-trees, being 27,123.

A letter ſigned Mercator, propoſing the further encouragement of the linen manufactory, was read, much approved of, and referred for further conſideration.

A letter from Thomas Taylor, was read, ſoliciting the ſociety's aſſiſtance to enable him to carry on the buſineſs of flax-dreſſing, and referred to next meeting.

The propoſal for ſetting up the buſineſs of ſilk-throwing, was read, but judged improper, at leaſt at preſent, for this colony.

Certificates from Joſhua Clark and Francis Furnier, of Suffolk County, that from the year 1762, to the firſt of April 1767, the firſt had ſet 3300 vines, and the other 1531 vines, was referred to two of the members, to give their aſſiſtance in procuring them the premium from the London ſociety.

Philip P. Schuyler, Eſq; being preſent at the meeting, informed them, that he had erected a flax mill at Saratoga in the year 1767, and delivered to the ſociety a calculation of the difference of the work done by the mill and by the hand in the ſame time; whereupon

they presented a medal to Mr. Schuyler, and returned to him their thanks for executing so useful design to the province.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 29th day of December last, to consider of the expediency of entering into measures to promote frugality and industry, and employ the poor; do give this public notice, that they will be ready to make their report upon the matters recommended to them on Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock, at Bolton and Sigel's, near the exchange, and the inhabitants are desired then and there to attend, in order to receive and consider the same.

As a further specimen of the practicability of manufacturing our own cloaths in this country, we can assure the public of the following persons in Woodbridge in New Jersey, making in their respective families, within the year past, both woollen and linen of their own raising, the quantities following, viz. Mr. Isaac Freeman, 599 yards, Mr. James Smith 587 yards, and Mr. Nathaniel Heard, 414 yards.

We have intelligence from Pensacola, that a few days before Capt. Rogers sailed two, Maryland hunters came in there, who had been out some months on a hunt, to view the land in the back parts of the country, quite from the back of Maryland, to the river Missisippi.—They pass'd through 12 or 14 Indian nations, and declared they found the land in general but poor, till they came to the banks of the Missisippi, where there was some very good; they say they found very little tillable in their opinion on the back parts of Georgia and East-Florida, and not much on the frontiers of Carolina and Virginia.

January 25.

Saturday last Capt. Stoney arrived here from Jamaica, in 28 days: he acquaints us, that Capt. Howell, who sailed from hence in a ship for Pensacola, last October, with 200 soldiers, was cast away at a place called the Caymanoes, near the island of Jamaica, some time in November last; that the ship was lost, and two men drowned; but that a man of war was dispatched from Kingston to take the people off the place where they were cast away, and was ordered to carry them to their destination.

BOSTON, January 24.

Within 18 months past, 417 yards of cloth, and 36 pair of stockings have been spun and knit in the family of Mr. James Nixon, of Newport. We are credibly informed, that many other families in that colony, within the year past, have each manufactured upwards of 200 yards of cloth, of different kinds. These instances of industry are mentioned with a view to demonstrate how easy it will be for these colonies, in a short time, to be independent of any other country, for cloathing, and at the same time to excite others to imitate examples so highly beneficial to themselves and the community.

Since the arrival of the last mail, it has been reported, that the political publications in the papers of this town, in August and September last, are greatly resented in London.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.

On Sunday the 20th of this month, a certain Frederic Stump, a German, of Penn's township, in the county of Cumberland, did, in violation of the public faith, and in defiance of all law, inhumanly and wickedly kill, without any provocation, four Indian men and two Indian women in his own house, near the mouth of Middle-Creek in the said county; and went the next day to an Indian cabbin, about fourteen miles up the said creek, and there barbarously put to death and burnt an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child. For the apprehending and bringing of whom, so that he be brought to conviction, the public reward of *two hundred pounds*, is offered.

February 4.

Yesterday came to town, from Carlisle, a gentleman, who informs us, that Frederick Stump, for the taking of whom, two hundred pounds was offered by proclamation, was taken up by Mr Patterson and a party of about 20 men, and lodged in Carlisle goal the 23d ult. but on the 24th, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the town of Carlisle was entered in a riotous manner, by about 70 or 80 men on foot, armed with guns, &c. who made the best of their way to the goal, running from the time they entered the town till they got to the goal, into which they rushed, the goal-keeper being fastened previous thereto, by two of the rioters, who had a little before entered it, under some pretence, having pistols under their coats; as soon as the body of them got to the goal, they made the best of their way to the dungeon, where they soon knocked off Stump's irons, and carried him, with his servant, John Francester, off, before one half of the people in Carlisle know any thing of the matter.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.

We have advice from Granada, that it was reported there, that three ships of the line and 3000 land forces arrived the 20th of December last from Old France at Martinico; and that Commodore Pye had sailed from Antigua to observe their motions; he kept cruising off Granada on the 28th, when the last vessel sailed.

A letter received from St. Eustatia the beginning of last week says, the island of Antigua had been for some time under the martial law.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VII.

My dear Countrymen,

THIS Letter is intended more particularly for such of you, whose employments in life may have prevented your attending to the consideration of some points, that are of great and public importance; for many such persons there must be even in these colonies, where the inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other people whatever, as has been remarked by strangers, and it seems with reason.

Some of you, perhaps, filled as I know your breasts are with loyalty to our most excellent prince, and with love to our dear mother country, may feel yourselves inclined, by the affections of your hearts, to approve every action of those whom you so much venerate and esteem.

A prejudice thus flowing from goodness of disposition, is amiable indeed, I wish it could be indulged without danger. Did I think this possible, the error should have been allowed, and not opposed by me. But in truth, all men are subject to the passions and frailties of nature; and therefore whatever regard we entertain for the *person* of those who govern us, we should always remember that their conduct as *rulers* may be influenced by human infirmities.

When any laws injurious to these colonies are passed, we cannot with the least propriety suppose that any injury was intended us by his majesty, or the lords. For the assent of the crown and peers to laws, seems as far as I am able to judge, to have been vested in them, more for their own security than for any other purpose. On the other hand, it is the particular business of the people to enquire and discover what regulations are useful for themselves, and to digest and present them in the form of bills to the other orders, to have them enacted into laws. Where these laws are to bind themselves, it may be expected, that the house of commons will very carefully consider them: but when they are making laws that are not designed to bind *themselves*, we cannot imagine that their deliberations will be as † cautious and scrupulous as in their own case.

I am told, that there is wonderful address frequently used in carrying points in the house of commons, by persons experienced in these affairs—That opportunities are watched, and sometimes votes are passed, that if all the members had been present, would have been rejected by a great majority.

Certain it is, that when a powerful and artful man has determined on any measure against these colonies, he has always succeeded in his attempt. Perhaps therefore it will be proper for us, when ever any oppressive act affecting us is passed, to attribute it to the inattention of the members of the house of commons, and to the malevolence or ambition of some factious great man, rather to any other cause.

Now I do verily believe, that the late act of parliament imposing duties on paper, &c. was formed by Mr. Grenville and his party, because it is evidently a part of that plan, by which he endeavoured to render himself popular at home; and I do also believe, that not one half of the members of the house of commons, even of those that heard it read, did perceive how destructive it was, to American freedom.

For this reason, as it is usual in Great-Britain, to consider the King's speech, as the speech of the ministry. It may be right here to consider this act, as the act of a party. Perhaps I should speak more properly, if I was to use any other term.

There are two ways of laying taxes. One is, by imposing a certain sum, on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the user or consumer, or by rateing the person at a certain sum; the other is, by imposing a certain sum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the seller.

When a man pays the first sort of tax he knows with certainty, that he pay so much money for a tax. The consideration for which he pays it is remote, and it may be does not occur to him. He is sensible too, that he is commanded and obliged to pay it as a tax; and therefore people are apt to be displeased with this sort of tax.

The other sort of tax is submitted to in a very different manner. The purchaser of any article very seldom reflects that the seller raises his price, so as to indemnify him for the tax he has paid. He knows the prices of things are continually fluctuating, and if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the same time, in all probability, that he might have paid as much, if the article he buys had not been taxed. He gets something visible and agreeable for his money, and tax & price are so confounded together, that he cannot separate or does not chuse to take the trouble of separating them.

This mode of taxation therefore is the mode suited to arbitrary and oppressive governments. The love of liberty is so natural to the human heart, that unfeeling tyrants think themselves obliged to accommodate their schemes as much as they can to the appearance of justice and reason, and to deceive those whom they resolve to destroy or oppress, by presenting to them a miserable picture of freedom, when the inestimable original is lost.

This policy did not escape the cruel and rapacious Nero. That monster, apprehensive that his crimes might endanger his authority and life, thought proper to do some popular acts to secure the obedience of his subjects. "Among other things," says Tacitus, "he remitted the twenty-fifth part of the price on the sale of slaves, but rather in shew than reality; for the seller being ordered to pay it, it became a part of the price to the buyer."*

This is the reflection of the judicious historian; but the deluded people gave their infamous Emperor full credit for his false generosity. Other nations have been treated in the same manner the Romans were. The honest and industrious Germans, who are settled in different parts of this continent, can inform us, that it was this sort of tax, that drove them from their native land to our woods, at that time the seats of perfect and undisturbed freedom.

Their princes enflamed by the lust of power and the lust of avarice, two furies that the more they are gorged the more hungry they grow, transgressed the bounds they ought, in regard to themselves, to have observed. To keep up the deception in the minds of subjects, "there must be," says ‡ a very learned author, "some proportion between the impost and the values of the commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an excessive duty upon merchandizes of little value. There are countries in which the duties exceed seventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity. In this case the prince removes the illusion. His subjects plainly see they are dealt with in an unreasonable manner, which renders them most exquisitely sensible of their slavish situation.

From hence it appears that subjects may be ground down into misery, by this sort of taxation as well as by the other. They will be as much impoverished, if their money is taken from them in this way as in the other: and that it will be taken, may be more evident, by attending to a few more considerations.

The merchant or importer who pays the duty at first, will not consent to be so much money out of pocket. He therefore proportionably raises the price of his goods. It may then be said to be a contest between him and the person offering to buy, who shall lose the duty. This must be decided by the nature of the commodities, and the purchaser's demand for them. If they are mere luxuries, he is at liberty to do as he pleases, and if he buys, he does it voluntarily: But if they are absolute necessaries, or conveniencies which use and custom have made requisite for the comfort of life, and which he is not permitted by the power of imposing the duty, to get elsewhere, there the seller has a plain advantage, and the buyer must pay the duty. In fact, the seller is nothing less than a collector of the tax for the power that imposed it. If these duties then are extended to the necessaries and conveniencies of life in general, and enormously increased, the people must at length become indeed "most exquisitely sensible of their slavish situation."—Their happiness therefore entirely depends on the moderation of those who have authority to impose the duties.

I shall now apply these observations, to the late act of parliament. Certain duties are thereby imposed on paper and glass, imported into these colonies. By the laws of *Great-Britain*, we are prohibited to get these articles from any other part of the world. We cannot at present, nor for many years to come, though we should apply ourselves to these manufactures with the utmost industry, make enough ourselves for our own use. That paper and glass are not only convenient, but absolutely necessary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some perhaps who think mankind grew wicked and luxurious, as soon as they found out another way of communicating their sentiments than by speech, and another way of dwelling than in caves, may advance so whimsical an opinion. But I presume no body will take the unnecessary trouble of refuting them.

From these remarks I think it evident, that we *must* use paper & glass; that what we use *must* be *British*; that we *must* pay the duties imposed, unless those who sell those articles, are so generous as to make us presents of the the duties they pay.

Some persons may think this act of no consequence, because the duties are so *small*. A fatal error. *That* is the very circumstance most alarming to me. For I am convinced that the authors of this law would never have obtained an act to raise so trifling a sum, as it must do, had they not intended by *it* to establish a *precedent* for future use. To console ourselves with the *smallness* of the duties, is to walk deliberately into the snare that is set for us, praising the *neatness* of the workmanship. Suppose the duties imposed by the late act could be paid by these distressed colonies with the utmost ease, and that the purposes to which they are to be applied, are the most reasonable and equitable that can be conceived the contrary of which I hope to demonstrate before these letters are concluded, yet even in such a supposed case, these colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For who are a free people? Not those, over whom government is reasonably & equitably exercised, but those, who live under a government so *constitutionally checked and controuled*, that proper provision is made against its being otherwise exercised. The late act is founded on the destruction of this constitutional security

If the parliament have a right to lay a duty of four shillings and eight pence on a hundred weight of glass or a ream of paper, they have a right to lay a duty of any other sum on either. They may raise the duty, as the author before quoted says has been done in some countries, till it "exceeds seventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity." In short if they have a right to levy tax of *one penny* upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us; For where does their right stop? At any given number of pence, shillings or pounds? To attempt to limit their right, after granting it to exist at all, is as contrary to reason, as granting it to exist at all is contrary to justice. If they have any right to tax us, then whether our own money shall continue in our own pockets or not, depends on longer on *us*, but on *them*. "† There is nothing which we cancall our own"; or to use the words of Mr. *Locke*,—"*what property have*" we "*in that, which another may by right, take, when he pleases, to himself.*"

These duties which will inevitably be levied upon us—which are now levying upon us—are *expressly* laid *for the sole purpose of taking money*. This is the true definition of "*taxes.*" They are therefore *taxes*. This money is to be taken from *us*. *We* are therefore *taxed*. *Those* who are *taxed* without their own consent, given by themselves or their representatives, are *slaves*. *We are taxed* without our consent given by ourselves or our representatives. *We* are therefore ‡ SLAVES.

"*Miserabile vulgus.*"

A miserable tribe,

A FARMER.

---

† Many remarkable instances might be produced of the extraordinary inattention with which bills of great importance, concerning these colonies, have passed in parliament; which is owing, as it is supposed, to the bills being brought in by persons who have points to carry, so artfully framed, that it is not easy for the members in general, in the hasts of business, to discover their tendency.

The following instances will shew the truth of this remark. When Mr. *Grenville*, in the violence of reformation, formed the 4th *Geo.* III. chap. 15th, for regulating the American trade, the word "*Ireland*" was dropt in the clause relating to our iron and lumber, so that we could send these articles to no other part of Europe, but to Great-Britain. This was so unreasonable a restriction, and so contrary to the sentiments of the legislature for many years before, that it is surprising it should not have been taken notice of in the house. However the bill passed into a law. But when the matter was explained, this restriction was taken off by a subsequent act. I cannot positively say how long after the taking off this restriction, as I have not the act, but I think, in less than 12 months, another act of parliament passed, in which the word "*Ireland*" was left out, just as it had been before. The matter being a second time explained, was a second time regulated.

Now if it be considered, that the omission mentioned struck off with ONE word, so very great part of our trade, it must appear remarkable; and equally so is the method, by which rice became an enumerated commodity, and therefore could be carried to Great-Britain only.

"The enumeration was obtained (says Mr. [a] Gee) by one Cole, a Captain of a ship, employed by a company then trading to Carolina; for several ships going from England thither, and purchasing rice for Portugal, prevented the aforesaid Captain of a loading. Upon his coming home, he possessed one Mr. Lowndes, a member of parliament (who was very frequently employed in preparing bills) with an opinion, that carrying rice directly to Portugal, was a prejudice to the trade of England, and privately got a clause into an act, to make it an enumerated commodity; by which means he secured a freight to himself. But the consequence proved a vast loss to the nation."

I find this clause, "privately got into an act," for the benefit of Capt. Cole, to the "vast loss of the nation," is foisted into the 3d and 4th *Ann.* chap. 5. intituled, "An act for granting unto her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported," with which it has no more connection, than with 5th Edward I. the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII. and the 25th of Charles II. which provide, that no person shall be tryed but by himself or his representatives.

---

[a] Gee on Trade, page 32.

---

* Tacitus's Ann. Book 32.

† Montesquiey's Spirit of Laws, Book 13. chap. 8.

‡ Lord Camden's speech.

‡ "It is my opinion, that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies."——"The Americans are the sons, not the BASTARDS of England."——"The distinction between legislation and taxation is essentially necessary to liberty."—"The commons of America, represented in their several assemblies, have ever been in possession of this their constitutional right, of giving and granting their own money. They would have been slaves, if they had not enjoyed it" "The idea of a virtual representation of America in this house, is the most contemptible idea, that ever entered into the head of man.—It does not deserve a serious refutation."

Mr. Pitt's speech on the Stamp-act.

That great and excellent man, Lord Camden maintains the same opinion. His speech in the house of Peers, on the declaratory bill of the sovereignty of Great-Britain over the colonies, has lately appeared in our papers. The following extracts so perfectly agree with, and confirm the sentiments avowed in these letters, that is hoped the inserting them in this note will be excused.

"As the affair is of the utmost importance, and in its consequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the strictest review of my arguments: I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined if I found myself mistaken, publickly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion: But my search have more and more convinced me, that the British parliament have no right to tax the Americans."—"Nor is the doctrine new; it is as old as the constitution; it grew with it; indeed it is its support."—"Taxation and representation are inseparably united: GOD hath joined them: No British parliament can separate them: To endeavour to do it, is to stab our vitals."

"My position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my last hour,—Taxation and representation are inseperable.—This position is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itself an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his consent, either expressed by himself or representative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, COMMITS a ROBBERY: he throws down the distinction between liberty and slavery; There is not a blade of grass, in the most obscure corner of the kingdom, which is not," which was not represented since the constitution began. There is not a blade of grass, which when taxed was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor. The forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress, to be reduced to a state of slavery. They did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother country. By her they expected to be defended in

poſſeſſion of their property; and not to be deprived of it: For ſhould the preſent power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own, or to uſe the words of Mr. Locke, *what property have they in that, which another may, by right, take, when he pleaſes, to himſelf?*"

It is impoſſible to read this ſpeech and Mr. Pitt's, and not be charmed with the generous zeal for the rights of mankind, that glows in *every* ſentence. Theſe great and good men, animated by the ſacred ſubject they ſpeak upon, ſeem to riſe above all the former glorious exertions of their abilities. A ſtore goer might be tempted to think they are Americans, aſſerting with all the ardour of patriotiſm, and all the anxiety of apprehenſion, the cauſe of their native land, and not Britons ſtriving to ſtop their miſtaken countrymen from oppreſſing others. Their reaſoning is not only juſt, it is, as Mr. Hume ſays of the eloquence of *Demoſthenes*, "vehement." It is diſdain, anger, boldneſs, freedom, involved in a continual ſtream of argument."

New Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation called Tunbridge, containing 1000 acres, bounding to the eaſtward on Wright's river, to the weſtward on Henry Laurens, Eſq;'s, to the northward on a road leading to Shuter's hill, and to the ſouth on lands of Jermyn Wright, and Wright's river.

A plantation called Shuter's Hill, containing 554 acres, bounding on Henry Laurens, Eſq; and on Mr. James Sanders.

A tract of land on Savannah river, containing 820 acres, including Rocheſter ferry.

A plantation near Savannah river, called the Cypreſs, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A plantation called Cane-Savannah, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A tract containing 1282 acres, on the eaſternmoſt forks of Saltcatcher river, adjoining land of Joſeph Butler.

A tract on Pedee river, containing 600 acres, bounding to the weſt on ſaid river, and on land of Samuel Maſters.

A plantation on Stevens's creek, near Auguſta, containing 300 acres.

Alſo four two acre lots in the town of Dorcheſter known by the numbers 3. 4. 9. and 10.

The above lands in quality & ſituation are inferior to none in the different parts of the province where they lie.

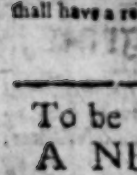
By an exact ſurvey, it appears that the lands on Savannah river, are not within the ſuppoſed lines of the barony formerly granted to Mr. Walter.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe may apply to Egerton Leigh, or Peter Manigault, Eſqrs. in Charles-Town, or to JERMYN WRIGHT,
CHARLES WRIGHT.

To be Sold,

A Tract of near 1700 acres of land on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth-weſt branch of Little Ogechee, bounded ſouth on the ſaid branch, and has a good landing for any coaſting veſſel of a hundred and twenty barrels; the ſaid land was laid out originally in ſeveral tracts, which have been purchaſed ſo as to make the whole compleat; the ſwamp is near three miles in length, and in breadth from twelve to twenty chains, and extends from Little Ogechee, to the ſwamps of Great Ogechee; the quality of the land on each ſide the ſwamp is as good as any in this province; and there are proper ſpots to dam acroſs and keep water for two plantations, one at each end; the land where the reſerve of water is propoſed to be, is as good ſwamp as can be ſeen, with a quantity of white and red oak on it; there are about 300 acres of it cleared, 120 of which were planted laſt year, and under fence; on it there is a ſmall but neat dwelling houſe plaiſtered and glazed, a good kitchen, and a convenient room by the ſame, good ſtables and chair houſe, a new barn and machine houſe 36 by 59. Any perſon purchaſing the ſame, may have it immediately, whether planted or not, with negro huts, proviſions, and ſeeds of all kinds, for thirty hands; the houſe is near the road, and about 21 miles from Savannah, the land is well known by the Black-hole ſwamp. Any perſon inclining to treat, may apply at Savannah, to

Savannah, Feb. 1763. JOHN MILLEDGE.



RUN away from my plantation at Gooſe Creek, on Wedneſday the 24th of February, a Scotch ſervant lad, about 16 years of age, named GEORGE SMITH, of a freſh complexion, and well ſet; had on a blue waiſtcoat, with a green one under it. He carried with him a negro boy about 15 years of age, named PERO, who is well ſet, rather chubby and fat, and of a black complexion, had on an old brown coat and waiſtcoat, and talks broken Engliſh.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid run-aways to me, ſhall have a reward of FIFTY POUNDS.

THOMAS SMITH,
in Broad-ſtreet, Charles-Town.

To be hired by the Month,
A NEGRO WENCH,

THAT has been uſed to all kinds of houſe-work, can waſh, and may be employed as a wet nurſe. Inquire of the printer.

THE MEMBERS of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, are deſired to attend at a meeting of the ſaid SOCIETY, to be held on Tueſday the 15th day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, in order to conſider and determine on the expediency of ſelling part of their land in Anſonborough. *By Order of the Society,*

Feb. 23, 1763. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

OLD Jamaica Rum in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; and Philadelphia ſuperfine Flour, Ship Bread, and Bar Iron, lately imported, to be ſold reaſonably by

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Who hath alſo for Sale, about 150 Tons of chipt and unchipt LOGWOOD, for which the Purchaſer may have Six Months Credit.

Feb. 23d, 1763.

SALES by the Proveſt-Marſhal.

On Friday the 4th day of March next, will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town;

ABOUT THIRTY very valuable NEGROES, amongſt whom are a good cooper, ſawyers, and field ſlaves, being a parcel of as good Slaves as generally will be found, ſeized and ſold under execution by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

ALSO,

BEtween fifty and ſixty valuable NEGROES, late the property of ſundry perſons, ſeized and ſold under execution by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

N. B. The ſale will begin exactly at 10 o'clock.

On Tueſday the 22d *day of March next, will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town;*

A Plantation or tract of land in Colleton county, near Athepoo river, containing 604 acres, or thereabout, butting and bounding to the north-eaſt on land commonly called John Seabrook's iſland, to the ſouth partly on Charles Pinckney, Eſq;'s land, and partly on land now or late belonging to John Dear, late the property of Samuel Lavington deceaſed, and ſeized and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

On Wedneſday the 30th *of March next, will be ſold at public vendue, at the plantation of Mr.* William Godfrey, in Pocotaligo;

ALL that PLANTATION or tract of land, whereon he now lives, containing 200 acres or thereabout, ſituate on Thompſon's Creek, on the ſouth weſt ſide of Pedee river in Craven county, bounded north-weſtwardly by Chriſtopher Gadſden's land, north-eaſterly by Benjamin Rogers's land, and on the other ſides by land lately vacant. Likewiſe two valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, ſundry articles of houſhold furniture, a ſmall ſtock of cattle, hogs, horſes, ſheep, &c. late the property of the ſaid William Godfrey, and ſold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provoſt Marſhal.*

N. B. The conditions of ſale are caſh, the property not to be altered till the ſame is complied with.

For JAMAICA,
(To ſail with all poſſible expedition)
THE SHIP
Prince of Wales,
JOHN BOYD, Maſter;

FOR freight or paſſage, (having the beſt accommodations) apply to ſaid maſter, or
ROBERT RAPER.

PETER JOLIFF, jun. of POOLE,

BEGS leave to inform the merchants, and all other gentlemen of this Proas at Cowes, or Goſport; and ſuch gentlemen as favour him with their buſineſs will not only find the quickeſt diſpatch, but due attention paid to their intereſt; and as he has room enough in his warehouſes for ſhifting rice, rainy weather will be no hindrance to the diſpatch.

THE copartnerſhip of DAWSON & DUDLEY having expired with the laſt year, and Mr. DUDLEY intending ſhortly to leave the province, obliges them to cloſe their affairs: They therefore requeſt, that all perſons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or accompt, to ſettle immediately. t.f.

AS the partnerſhip of KINCAID and BLAIKIE expires this 29th day of February, they deſire, in order to bring their concerns to a concluſion, all thoſe indebted to them to diſcharge their reſpective accompts as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, to bring them in.

GEORGE KINCAID,

ACQUAINTS his friends, that as the partnerſhip of KINCAID and BLAIKIE is now expired, and he again carries on the buſineſs by himſelf, he will be obliged to them for a continuance of their cuſtom, as he flatters himſelf he ſhall give the uſual ſatisfaction, and takes this opportunity of returning thanks for all former favours.

A ſmall quantity of genuine
FRONTENAC,
To be ſold by the dozen, upon very reaſonable terms, by
TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

Alſo, ſome excellent Iriſh potatoes, at 20*s.* per buſhel, and new butter, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

To be Sold,

The following lands, being part of the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH DE ST. JULIEN. *Inquire of David Guerard, or William Dampfield, in whoſe hands the plats may be ſeen.*

A Lot of land on the north-ſide of Broad-ſtreet, between the houſes where the lieutenant governor and Mr. Thomas Adam now live, containing in front fifty feet, and about ninety in depth.

Several tracts adjoining each other, making in the whole 775 acres, old meaſure, ſituate in St. John's pariſh, Berkley County, near Capt. William Moultrie.

Five hundred acres old meaſure, on Santee River, adjoining lands of Mr. Iſaac Mazyck and James de St. Julien, at the time of the ſurvey.

Five hundred acres old meaſure, on Little Pedee River, granted to James Crohatt, adjoining lands of Mr. Parry, at the time of the ſurvey.

TO BE SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

HIS valuable plantation on Gooſe-Creek, containing 1000 acres of land, about 200 of it fine cypreſs ſwamp and marſh land, and a quantity of very good pine fit for ſawing, and making of bricks, having ſix landing places on ſaid plantation, about twenty-two miles from Charles-Town, has two good dwelling houſes, with all other neceſſary buildings on it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above place, muſt apply to

t. f. THOMAS SMITH.

BRISTOL COAL at Five Pounds per Ton; Empty BOTTLES, in Hampers; Briſtol BEER in Caſks, juſt imported and to be ſold by

BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

On Tueſday the 18*th of March next, will be ſold, on the plantation at preſent poſſeſſed by the ſubſcriber at Stono;*

THE ſaid PLANTATION or tract of land containing 274 acres, or thereabout, ſituate lying and being in Stono pariſh, on the ſwamp, immediately between the plantations of Mr. Mellichamp and Mr. Thomas Farr, about 23 miles from Charles-Town. On the ſaid plantation are very convenient buildings of all kinds, with a large new barn; about 130 acres of the ſaid land is under fence; about 30 acres of the above is very good rice land, under proper dams, the remaining part good proviſion land, and part pine land, well ſtocked with timber.

Likewiſe another tract joining the above, containing 350 acres between 3 and 4 miles from a good landing.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, about 1000 buſhels of rough rice, and a ſmall ſtock of hogs.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above, or either of them, before the day of ſale, may apply to Roger Pinckney, in Charles-Town, and have immediate poſſeſſion. Three or ſix months credit will be given to the purchaſer, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

ROGER PINCKNEY.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

Has juſt imported in the Brigantine ELIZABETH, John Martin, *maſter, from* Dundee, *a few Scots goods;*
Among which are,

OZNABURGS, drab coloured linens very proper for negroes ſummer cloathing, brown and white theeting, 3 fourth wide garlix, dowlas, 7 eighth wide Colerains, Britannias, 6 fourth 7 fourth & 8 fourth wide table-cloths, fine Hollands, fine linens, 7 fourth and 3 fourth wide checks, 7 eighth and 3 fourth wide check handkerchiefs, ounce and pound threads, barley, Kinghorn knit thread ſtockings, Ball's ale, red port wine, and a few dozen excellent Scots claret; all which he will diſpoſe of by the quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore on the Bay, next door to Col. Beale's.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thurſday the 10*th of March next, at the plantation belonging to the eſtate of John Joules;*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Chriſtopher Baird, deceaſed; conſiſting of five valuable Slaves, a few head of horſes and cattle, a man's ſaddle and houſing, a dozen of ſilver table ſpoons, and ſundry other articles. The condition will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in to the ſubſcriber, properly atteſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment by the time ſpecified above, to

Feb. 8, 1763. JOHN WELLS, Executor.

TO BE SOLD on Friday the 4*th of March next, at the Town of* BEAUFORT, *on* PORT-ROYAL *Iſland;*

A Parcel of genteel HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, a CHARIOT, a new riding CHAIR, a TENT, a BILLIARD TABLE, a FLAT, &c.

AND,

The following Day, at the two plantations, called LAUREL-BAY *and* PARLEZVOUS, *in the ſaid Iſland;*

ALL the STOCK on the ſaid plantations; conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. and likewiſe the plantation tools: Being part of the perſonal eſtate of *Thomas Middleton*, Eſq; deceaſed.

The conditions will be made known on the days of ſale, by WILLIAM MIDDLETON,
acting Executor.

N.B. *If any of the above days ſhould prove rainy, the* SALES *will be on the firſt fair days following.*

WASTE PAPER
To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Broad-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD by the two Plantations

Two very valuable plantations,

ONE on Cockaw ſwamp in St. Paul's pariſh, midway on the road from Rambert's bridge to Pompion, containing 600 acres, 178 or 80 of which is good ſwamp at preſent can be fine planting rice, the greateſt part cleared; the reſt good proviſion land, with ſome pine barren, and may be entered on immediately to plant. On it is a good dwelling-houſe, and every other neceſſary building, with a good orchard.

The other at Chehaw in St. Bartholomew's pariſh, (between Aſhepoo and Combahee bridge) containing 1100 acres, old meaſure, about 90 or 100 of which cleared and damm'd in for rice, and the greateſt part of the remainder, good for rice and proviſions; having on it, a good brick dwelling-houſe of 38 feet by 48, with a piazza on each ſide, a good overſeer's houſe, and a kitchen with a brick chimney, a barn of 30 feet by 50, not above 200 yards from a landing (where a veſſel of 300 barrels of rice may load) and every other neceſſary building, with 50,000 bricks ready burnt and 1500 buſhels of ſhells at the landing.

For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM HARVEY.

DRIFTED ASHORE.

A SCHOONER that carries about eighty barrels of rice, can w—built of cypreſs, newly repaired and rigged, drove athore on monday night, the 8th of February inſtant, on the beach oppoſite where the Light-houſe is building, called Middle-bay.

CHARLES-TOWN, *February* 25.

THURSDAY laſt arrived here his majeſty's packet-boat the *Grenville*, commanded by the Mate, Mr. *John Gaylard*, in 21 days from *Penſacola*. Mr. *John Moore*, maſter of the ſaid packet-boat, and Mr. *John Collins*, the doctor, both died on the 9th of January, on the paſſage from Jamaica to Penſacola; as did on the 18th, Mr. *Creighton Dawſon*, a gentleman paſſenger of Jamaica, in a very bad ſtate of health, and on the 19th Capt. *John Siddall*, the commander.—By this packet, there are accounts of a ſuperior body of *Northward* Indians having fallen upon a hunting party of our faithful friends the *Chicaſaw's*, and killed 18 of them, which is a ſeverer blow than they have received from any enemy for many years; and that a party of *Chactah's* had diſturbed the ſettlement at *Bohay*.

The Brigt. Fanny, Capt. Barrow, from Liverpool, arrived at Penſacola the 2d inſtant.—Governor *Elliot* was not arrived, but earneſtly wiſh'd for.—And the place was *perfectly* healthy.

According to our advices from *Philadelphia*, dated the 10th inſtant, they are under great apprehenſions of an almoſt general confederacy among the different tribes of *Indians*, to fall upon their frontier ſettlements in the ſpring, and involve them in a moſt dreadful war; on account of the cruel maſſacres at *Candoge* and *Lancaſter* in 1763, and the murders recently committed by *Stump*, &c. the power of government having hitherto proved too weak to bring any of the perpetrators to juſtice.

Wedneſday ſailed on a cruize, his Majeſty's ſloop *Beaver*, commanded by Capt. *James Wallace*, and his Majeſty's cutter *Chaleur*, commanded by Capt. *Thomas Langhorne*.

The *Duncanon* packet-boat, commanded by Capt. *John Yeaking*, arrived at Barbadoes the 18th inſtant, in 25 days from *Madeira*, whence ſhe was drove in a gale of wind.

Laſt Friday night died, the hon. *Charles Shinner*, Eſq; a member of his Majeſty's council, and late chief juſtice of this province. His lady, and both his children, died ſome time before him.

Though we have *London* papers to the 26th of *December*, we cannot have the pleaſure of giving our readers any extracts from them, for want of room.—According to our intelligence, Lord *Gower* is appointed preſident of his majeſty's council, in the room of Lord *Northington*, who has reſigned on a penſion of 3000 *l.* a year; Lord *Weymouth*, after the holidays, was to be ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, in the room of General *Conway*; Lord *Hillſborough* had quitted the poſt-office (to be ſucceeded in it by Lord *Sandwich*) and was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the affairs of *America*, (for which a particular board was to be appointed) a new department; and Lord *Temple* and Mr. *George Grenville*, are to come in upon "terms too agreeable to the "ſentiments of thoſe great perſonages for them to "refuſe, to add ſtrength, dignity and permanency "to the new adminiſtration."

Price of RICE 35*ſh. per* 100 *lb.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Feb.	Arrivals at Charles-Town:	*From*
23*d.*	Snow Carolina, Tho. Taylor,	Barbadoes
	Schooner Cha. Polly, Joſ. Barber,	Georgia
24*th.*	Brigt. Philip, Peter Berian,	Honduras
25*th.*	His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the *Grenville*, Capt. *John Gaylard*	Penſacola
26*th.*	Ship Reynolds, Joſ. Brown,	Briſtol
28*th.*	Brigt. Pr. of Wales, Tho. Malon,	Philadelphia
29*th.*	Brigt. Diamond, Rich. Carpenter,	Penſacola
	Brigt. Sukey, Jacob Whitewood,	Poole
	Brigt. Charlotte, Peter Maingy,	Martinique
	Snow Sally, Richard Purſt,	Poole
	Schooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
Feb.	Sailed	*For*
21*ſt.*	Brigt. Minerva, Edw. Morilon,	Cape-Fear
23*d.*	Ship Flora, Francis Kelly,	Cowes
	Brigt. King George, John Finglaſs,	New-York
	Sloop Succeſs, Samuel McAlpine,	Antigua
24*th.*	Ship Minerva, John Spurrier,	Goſport
	Ship Achilles, John Walker,	Cowes
	Ship Baltic Merch. Wm. Clarkſon,	Cowes
	His Majeſty's Ship *Tryal*,	A Cruize
	Snow James & Mary, John Moore,	Cowes
	Snow Elizabeth, John Dunlap,	Georgia
	Brigt. Caroline, Hugh Stephenſon,	Vigo
	Brigt. Portola Packet, Tho. Norris,	Barbadoes
	Brigt. Unanimity, Francis Fox,	Georgia
	Brigt. Pr. Frederick, James Watt,	Georgia
	Brigt. Liberty, Hugh Smellie,	Lisbon
	Schooner Polly, Rich. Churchill,	Georgia
	His Majeſty's Cutter *Chaleur*,	A Cruize
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Ship Rialto, Morgan Griffiths,	London
	Ship John-Galley, Robt. Quick,	Cowes
	Ship Indian-King, Richard Baker,	Poole
	Snow Sally, Edward Spain,	Goſport
	Brigt. Chicheſter, William Read,	Cowes
	Sloop Jamaica Pack. Fr. Dunford,	Jamaica

All perſons concerned, are deſired

TO TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Mr. SAMUEL WISE, of Charles-Town, merchant, has aſſigned over all his debts and effects whatſoever, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying out of the monies which ſhall ariſe therefrom, ſuch of his creditors as ſhall conſent to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion as far as the ſaid monies will extend, and who will execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands againſt the ſaid Samuel Wiſe: thoſe therefore who are willing to accept dividends upon the terms above mentioned, are deſired with all convenient ſpeed to tranſmit their accompts, duly atteſted, to either of the ſubſcribers. And all perſons in any wiſe indebted to the ſaid Samuel Wiſe, are hereby deſired to make payment by the 17th day of March next, on which day, all bonds, notes, and accompts unſettled, will be placed in the hands of William Burrows, Eſq; attorney at law, in order to be recovered.

The books of George Carpenter, deceaſed, and Edward Ellorbee, are alſo in our hands; of which thoſe indebted are deſired to take notice; and payment is expected by the ſaid 17th day of March.

JOHN CORAM,
Charles Town, Feb. 1. 1768. JAMES WILSON,
6 w. JOHN M'CALL, jun.

TO BE SOLD on Tueſday the 8th of March, at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town;

And may be entered on immediately;

A VERY valuable RICE PLANTATION on Day's Creek Swamp, about four miles from a good landing on the Okatie creek, adjoining lands of Daniel Heyward, Eſq; and within two miles of William Middleton, Eſq;'s Crowfield plantation, containing about 1700 acres, two thirds whereof is choice rice land, 180 acres of which is cleared; and 50 acres of corn land, whereon plenty of proviſions have been been raiſed, and will be ſold with ſeed rice, &c. to the purchaſer if required. There is on it a good framed barn, 40 by 28, and a dwelling houſe 26 by 19, negro houſes, &c. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, ſuch may treat with Mr. George Smith, merchant in Charles-Town, or with the ſubſcriber near Dorcheſter. STEPHEN CATER.

N. B. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaſer, upon intereſt and giving ſecurity if required.

For BOSTON,

(to ſail in a fortnight)

The Sloop

SALLY,

Capt. JOHN SAUNDERS;

FOR freight of about a quarter part of ſaid veſſel (the reſt being already engaged) apply to

DAVID STODDARD, & Co.

Charles-Town Feb. 27, 1768.

For LONDON,

(To ſail with all expedition)

THE SHIP

MIDDLETON,

(Late the UDNEY)

HENRY CLARK maſter,

HAS half of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to ſaid maſter, or

HENRY MIDDLETON.

FOUND on the Hard,

A SILVER Table SPOON, and ſome other ſmall articles. The owner may have them again, paying for this advertiſement, and applying to

THOMAS HORSEY, Tinman.

ALL perſons who have demands on the eſtate of George Marſhal, deceaſed, are deſired to give them in properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

WIL. GLEN,
ALEX. PETRIE, } *Executors*
6. m. ROB. BRISBANE.

TO BE SOLD by

Edward Lightwood,

In TRADD-STREET;

BARBADOS TAR in bottles or jugs, aloes, a jug of genuine balſam eapivi, about 16 and a half pounds weight, RUM of all ſorts, Madera WINE by the gallon or dozen, beſt Muſcovado and clayed ſugar, melaſſes, vinegar, oil of turpentine, cedar-berry ſyrup, and honey by the ounce, fine flour, milk and water bread in kegs, ſhip-bread in barrels, beſt BRANDY and GIN.

STOPED from a Negro fellow, who offered it for ſale, a gold BREAST BUCKLE, ſet with STONES. The owner may have it again, paying for this advertiſement, and applying to FRANCIS GOTTIER; who has to let a houſe and garden in Anſonborough, lately poſſeſſed by Doctor Bullen.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Sloop SALLY, Borden Chaſe, *maſter, from Rhode-Iſland, and to be ſold to Col.* Beale's *wharf;*

RHODE-ISLAND rum, cyder, Philadelphia flour, apples, muſcovado ſugar, anniſeed and clove ſpirits, lamp oil, ſpermaceti candles, loaf ſugar, onions, oats, ſhip bread, beefs, &c.

The SUBSCRIBER,

To free himſelf of incumbrances,

Will ſell, at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, *near* Charles-Town *on* Wedneſday *the* 30th *day of* March *next, by public outcry,*

For twelve months credit, with intereſt, and proper ſecurity;

HIS STONO PLANTATION, on which he now lives, containing 1676 acres, pleaſantly ſituated in St. Paul's pariſh, on Stono and Wadmelah rivers, ſurrounded with the Salts to the ſouthward and eaſtward, 15 miles from North-Edisto inlet, and 20 miles from Charles-Town; well improved with ditches, roads, fences and every neceſſary building. About 60 acres of good rice land, and near as much more of middling land juſt cleared, and is fit for rice, with a ſufficient reſerve of back water; and 2 or 300 acres of good corn land, in Old-Field, and under good fence for a paſture or corn field; alſo upwards of 300 acres of marſh land, which by being banked in, would make excellent rice and paſture land, having a reſerve of water for the ſame, and a drain into it of near 3 miles draught from lands back; the other part of ſaid tract, is in woods of good pine for ſawing, and very fine oak, hickory, &c. and is near a landing.

And at the ſame time and place will be ſold;]

THIRTY-FOUR valuable SLAVES, of which 24 are grown; among them are a very good cooper, and a valuable houſe wench, and other handy ſlaves and watermen; alſo one other tract of 800 acres of land adjoining the above, all in woods of chance oak, pine, &c. except about 160 acres of good corn land, in Old-Field, has about 100 acres of flat land, through which much water paſſes; alſo one other tract of 214 acres, moſtly choice pine timber, adjoining lands of Roger Pinckney, Eſq; thro' which a good cart path paſſes from Ponpon road to Stono ferry, diſtant 2 or 3 miles.

FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the above ſettlements and negroes together, on or before the 10th day of March; out of compaſſion to the ſlaves, I will ſell them together with the land, a great bargain, and will give a ſmall ſtock of cattle, ſheep and hogs, and 2 or 300 buſhels of corn in the bargain. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may apply and view the negroes and the land with an exact plat of the ſame, executed by a proper deputy-ſurveyor.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS the kalendar or liſt of conſtables, in the office of the clerk of the crown and peace, is very incorrect, which has been occaſioned, partly, by many perſons thinking that, after having ſerved a twelve month in the office of a conſtable, they are at liberty to quit it, without giving themſelves any trouble about getting proper perſons appointed to ſerve in their room; and partly, by magiſtrates in the country taking upon themſelves to appoint conſtables, without any legal authority for ſo doing: IT IS ORDERED, That the magiſtrates in the ſeveral pariſhes throughout this province do, when they meet upon Eaſter monday, to grant certificates to the retailers of ſpiritous liquors, prepare liſts of ſuch perſons as ſhall then be acting conſtables within their ſeveral diſtricts; and tranſmit the ſame, with all convenient ſpeed, to the ſaid office of the clerk of the crown and peace; and alſo that they do recommend proper perſons to ſerve, wherever there may be a deficiency.

By the Court,
D. CAMPBELL, C. C & P.
Court of General Seſſions, Jan. 29, 1768.

Charles-Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Meſſrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town*, merchants, have aſſigned all their debts and effects to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying, out of the money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON & HOPE, and of the ſaid THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, as ſhall, within twelve months from this day, conſent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the ſaid money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands, as againſt the ſaid THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any ſhare of the ſaid money: Therefore thoſe who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms abovementioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch conſent, and tranſmit their accompts duly atteſted, within the time above limited.

Robert Oſwald having likewiſe aſſigned to us all the books belonging to himſelf, and as partner with Charles Tuquet, upon the ſame terms and conditions as the foregoing; all perſons intereſted, are alſo deſired to take due notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

N. B. Mr, John Logan being impowered to cloſe the ſeveral concerns above mentioned; all debts due to them will be ſued if not ſatisfactory ſettled with, or paid to him by the 1ſt of June next. No other notice will be given.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship BACCHUS, Daniel Jackſon, maſter, *from* Liverpoole, *and to be ſold wholeſale, by*

WILLIAM HARROP,

At a ſtore in *Tradd-ſtreet*, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, near *Bedon's-Alley*;

AN aſſortment of dry goods, conſiſting of 3 fourth, 11 & 10 nail checks, and check'd handkerchiefs, bed bunts and furniture checks, 7 eighth linen and cotton checks and ſtripes, Barcelona and Curlges handkerchiefs, blue linen, ſail canvas, velvets, counterpeins, fuſtians, jeans; a quantity of nails, and ſundry ironmongery, with moſt kinds of plantation tools; a large quantity of Yorkſhire plains, earthen ware, bottled beer, and a quantity of ſalt, at 8s. 6d. per buſhel by the quantity, on board the ſhip at the market wharf.

ABOUT twenty five thouſand feet of MOHOGANY, ſawed up into handy plank, fit for dunnaging veſſels, to be ſold together, or in ſmall parcels as may as may ſuit the purchaſers, very cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

DAVID STODDARD, & Co.
Charles-Town, Feb. 22, 1768.

JOHN LAMPUT,

WHEELWRIGHT,

Having removed from the corner of Meeting-ſtreet *oppoſite Mr.* William Holliday's, *to a part of the ſame ſtreet, oppoſite to Mrs.* Logan's *and* Moultrie's *Eſq;*

THERE continues to carry on the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches, viz. making new and mending old chair-wheels and carriages, carts, drays, wheel-barrows and plought. And as he has always been noted for application to buſineſs, he hopes to give content to his former cuſtomers, as well as merit encouragement from others.

Webb & Doughty,

Have juſt imported in the LONDON, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and the* ST. HELENA, *Capt.* Arthur *from* Briſtol, *a variety of ſuch artitles as are uſually imported, among which are;*

FOUR-penny 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, ſheathing and drawing ditto, 4 in. to 7in. diamond headed deck nails, 8 by 10, 11 by 9 and 12 by 10 boxes of window glaſs, dry and ground white lead, Spaniſh brown and yellow oaker, lampblack in quarter of a pound papers, linſeed oil, &c. bar and ſheet lead, a few Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſes, boxes of pipes, trace and ox chains; a compleat aſſortment of cheap Iriſh linens, from 8s. 9d. to 45s. per yard.

They have alſo imported in the Nancy, Capt. Jordan *from London;*

A compleat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, among which, are moſt articles in the ſhip-chandlery way; and a variety of the very beſt

LONDON CORDAGE,

which they will ſell as low as any perſon in town.

A few barrels of ſuperfine flour, with Jamaica, Weſt-India and Northward rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, bar iron, ſhear moulds, &c. &c.

For LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOLE or COWES and the MARKETS,

The good SHIP

JENEFER,

(Burthen about 800 *barrels)*

GEORGE KERR, maſter;

FOR freight, which may be had on eaſy terms, treat with ſaid maſter on board, at Burn's new wharf, or

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

N. P. A quantity of FINE SALT, imported in ſaid veſſel, to be ſold on board.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, upon the eaſtern branch of Saltcatcher-river ſwamp, containing 700 acres, whereof about 400 is cypreſs ſwamp, butting and bounding to the ſouth and north on lands of Thomas Ferguſon, and James Parſons, Eſqrs. whereon two good ſettlements may be made, as the tract runs acroſs the ſwamp.

Whoever is inclined to purchaſe, may treat with me in Charles-Town.

ALEXANDER HEXT.

ALL thoſe who have any demands on the eſtate of Mrs. MARY HUNTER, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, on accompt or otherwiſe, to ſettle the ſame by the 1ſt of April next, to the ſatisfaction of

JAMES POSTELL
and } Executors.
JAMES REID,

Feb. 22, 1768.

For LONDON,

(To ſail in a month)

The ſhip CAROLINA PACKET, WILLIAM WHITE, maſter,

FOR freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, treat MILES BREWTON.

Or ſaid maſter, who has a cheſt of excellent Hyſon Tea for ſale.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, two young NEGRO fellows, one this country born, named TOM, a middling tall fellow, has one of his toes cut off; the other is a fellow of the Guiney country, ſomething ſhorter than Tom, of a black complexion, named JEMMY; it is thought that they may be gone towards the Congarees; a reward of ten pounds for *Tom*, and five pounds for *Jemmy*, on delivery of them, or either of them, to the warden of the work-houſe, or to

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde-park.

Charles-Town, January 27, 1768.

LANDED from on board the ſhip *Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowley* maſter, from *London*, in *November* laſt:

A Parcel of BOOKS and PICTURES, *conſigned for Capt. Forbes, or Mr. Hooper.* Whoever has any juſt claim thereto, may have them, on paying the freight and for this advertiſement to *Mazyck, Barbeit, & Roberts.*

Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the night of Friday the 5th inſtant, the following ſeamen belonging to the SHIP ELIZABETH and MARY, *Samuel Cowell*, maſter, viz.

ALEXANDER SIM, Carpenter,

Near ſix feet high, about twenty three years of age, ſtrait and well made, of a fair complexion, with ſhort brown hair:

JAMES COULRY, Boatſwain,

About five feet eight inches high, and thirty-five years of age, thick and well ſet, brown hair and complexion, having a down look, and wore a brown bob wig or cap:

JOHN ROCHE, Mariner,

About five feet nine inches high, and twenty-ſeven years of age, well made, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe, dark about the eyes, of a ſwarthy complexion, and wore a bob wig or cap:

RAN away from the harbour of Cockſpur, in the river of Savannah in Georgia, with a new ſchooner rigg'd ſquare ſtern'd PILOT-BOAT of 32 feet keel (ſtrait rabbit) from the back of her ſtern-poſt to the ſcarf of her ſtem; 14 feet beam, and ſix feet and an half hold; the frame entirely of Live-Oak; the beams and plank of pine; with a cockpit, and a quarter-deck (which is sheathed) 12 feet long, from the bulk-head to the cockpit; her ſides and tuck round; has no cat-heads; cabbin papered with green ſprigg'd paper, a cabbin athwartſhip from ſide to ſide, and one at each ſide, with a cloſe locker at the head of each; under the ladder a double door that goes under the cockpit to a ſtore-room, with a ſhelf around it, latticed; a light at each ſide of the bulk-head forward of the quarter-deck; a ſkeen-coop on each ſide of the cockpit; two iron withs at the main-maſt head for a top-maſt, but none at the fore maſt head, and her boom ſcarfed about 5 or 6 feet from the outer end; belonging to William Lyford, pilot at Savannah: and the had on board, ſuppoſed to have lain aſleep in the hold, a dark Spaniſh Indian fellow, who can ſpeak Engliſh, and is likewiſe the property of ſaid Lyford.

Whoever ſecures, or will give ſuch intelligence of the above villians and pilot-boat, that the former may be brought to juſtice, and the latter recovered, will be amply and thankfully rewarded.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on Wedneſday the 9th *day of March next, at Mr.* Thomas Nightingale's, *on Charles-Town neck;*

TWENTY-FIVE valuable

SLAVES,

Belonging to a gentleman leaving off planting.

AMONG them are a good cooper, a driver, boatmen, ſawyers, &c.

Credit will be given till January 1769, paying intereſt with approved ſecurity.

ROBERT WELLS, Vendue-Maſter.

JUST IMPORTED, from LONDON,

AN aſſortment of CORDAGE, from a ratline to an eleven inch cable, grapnals and anchors from 60 wt. to 1000 wt. ſail cloth of all numbers, 5d. 6d. 7d. and 20d. nails to be ſold much under the common advance per piece or larger quantity, for caſh, or on ſhort credit, by

ROBERT SMYTH.

Who hath on hand for ſale, about 100 hogſheads and Porter barrels of fine OLD JAMAICA RUM, Weſt-India ditto, and muſcovado ſugar, pipes of MADERA particular wine, warranted of the firſt quality, Vidonia, Mountain, Rheniſh and all other wines. t. f.

Darby Pendergraſs,

Informs his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed from Meeting-ſtreet to the Bay, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mrs. Walker, *and next door to Capt.* Reid;

WHERE he carries on the taylor's buſineſs as uſual. Has an aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths and trimmings, and all other articles fit for his buſineſs, lately imported from England, and bought for ready money: he would be obliged to thoſe gentlemen that will employ him, and they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner, at a very moderate rate.

N. B. *He has to ſell* for caſh, good bohea-tea 2s. per pound, womens callimanco black and laſting ſhoes, at 2s. 6d. per pair, plain and ſtripe gauze, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, chintzes, callicoes, and ſundry other articles cheap. 6 w.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldeſt Printing-Office, Broad-Street, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.